

## Read and Reflect!

1860.

## The Squandering of \$82,000,000 More Contemplated.

That reliable journal, the Baltimore Patriot, very justly remarks that the following statement of appropriations for the quarter ending 30th June, 1860, is equally significant as well by its contents as its omissions:

Amount actually appropriated for the use of Government for 1860	\$41,130,194 53
Add balance of existing appropriations	12,478,907 28
That does not include the Post Office bill which the friends of the Administration defeated in the Senate, and which will have to be passed next Congress	20,473,788 00
The Secretary asked, besides, of sums stricken out by Congress	7,599,014 32
	\$81,683,904 13

Doubtless all these items, besides other deficiency bills, will have to be passed next winter; and they at least show the scale on which the Administration contemplated spending money while the Treasury is empty, viz: at \$81,683,904 13.

## THE UNTOLD DEFICIENCIES ARE YET TO COME.

The disgust of the House at the revelations of the Naval Investigating Committee, the necessity of a loan, the approach of the Southern elections, occasioned the cutting off of the appropriations; but there was no reform attempted; the only effect of the diminished appropriations is—that the public service is not provided for!

There is not an economical administration, for instance, at the Navy Yards provided for; but all useful buildings are suspended; yet they must be carried on; but it cannot be honestly done till other men are in power.

Deficiency bills for the Utah War, the Indian Wars, the Paraguay Expedition, the Damages for Post Office Contractors, are all to be provided for in the next Congress, for 1860.

The diminished appropriations of this last Congress are the result of genuine Democratic reticence—that is, the abandonment of the necessary public works, the arrest, in great part, of the progress of fortifications, the leaving the Post Office to fall to the ground, or be sustained by violation of law, (grounds of impeachment) the neglecting to provide any foreign mail steamer facilities, the allowing the American steam marine to be driven from the ocean, the leaving all the Western waters without a cent for the security of their commerce.

In a word, their economy is—an abandonment of the public interests—a failure to supply the public necessities, to make a show for the people in the Southern canvass.

MR. SEALES ASSISTED IN PRODUCING THIS STATE OF THINGS, NEITHER SPEAKING OR VOTING TO PREVENT IT! Will not his constituents hold him to a rigid accountability for this coming at and adding in the prostration of all the great interests of the country? If either of them had an employee on his farm, in his shop, office, or counting room, who so entirely neglected the duties assigned him as Mr. Seales has neglected the great and vital public interests entrusted to him, would he not, in justice to himself, instantly set that employee adrift? How vastly greater is the culpability of Mr. Seales than that of the mere private clerk or farm hand! The interests abused by him are alike individual and general. While the resulting evils affect immediately each individual, they necessarily oppress this widespread Union as a whole. Will not the sensible, practical men of this District think of these things with minds unbiased by party feeling?

1859.

## \$82,000,000 More of Money Gone!

An official statement just published in Mr. Buchanan's special organ, the Washington Constitution, furnishes us with an account of the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, exclusive (mind, exclusive) of trust funds and payments on the public debt. It is as follows:

Civil foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	\$23,686,181 67
Interior	4,753,972 60
War	23,243,822 38
Navy	14,712,610 21

But that is not all. A part of the annual appropriations for each fiscal year is never expended until after its expiration, but all is spent in the end. The Congressional appropriations for the past year were \$83,000,000, while the receipts have been considerably less—\$80,000,000, or about \$3,000,000 less than the expenses of the government. Where is this enormous deficiency to come from? Do the people not see that, if not put a stop to by them, such management of the financial affairs of the country will inevitably lead to DIRECT TAXATION, and that, too, at no very distant day? Let them reflect—with what degree of satisfaction would they behold the Federal Assessor of Taxes alight at their doors, and proceed to take an inventory of their effects, preparatory to collecting a hundred millions for the support of the General Government? Do they not think they are already sufficiently taxed?

The above statement shows a beautifully economical state of things, truly—practically against professions with a vengeance! While Messrs. Buchanan, Stephens, and other Locofocos high in place, were heard a few months ago loudly protesting that \$40,000,000 was ample for the public expenses, we now find these very men officially confessing that they have, within the last brief year wickedly scattered to the winds \$3,000,000 more than twice that amount of the people's money, and \$23,000,000 more than the income of the Government for

the same period! What management! What shameful abuse of the popular confidence! At such a rate, how much longer can we keep the ship of State afloat? Verily it is rapidly drifting to destruction. Nothing can save it but a thorough reform—a complete cleansing of the National councils and all departments of the Government from the corrupting and blighting presence and influences of Locofocoism. Let the voters, without respect to party affinities, of the Sixth District reflect soberly and as patriots upon the monstrous facts and probabilities that stare them in the face, and act promptly and to the purpose on the first Thursday in August next. Let the voters of the State give that day to their country. It will repay them a thousand fold in averting calamities which are inevitable if they do not exert themselves. To action, then—to action!

1858.

\$92,330,461!

Few persons will conceive how immense the above amount really is, by merely glancing at the figures. For the year ending June 30, 1858, (according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury), the present Administration, expended—squandered—in divers unnecessary and dishonest ways, this stupendous sum of money. And yet Mr. Buchanan himself had declared just previous to his accession to power, that forty or fifty millions would be ample for all the legitimate demands of Government upon the people's Treasury. But, right upon the heels of this declaration and in opposition to all precedent, Mr. Buchanan, in time of profound peace, expended in a single year \$92,330,461!!

To convey a clearer idea of the magnitude of this sum, we ask the attention of our friends to the following calculation: Take the average market value of North Carolina land to be \$8 per acre, ordinary improvements included, and a convenient, profitable farm to consist of 200 acres, the value of the farm would be \$1,600. Now, how many farms like this one did the present "Democratic" Administration prodigally run through with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858? A simple sum in division will answer the question. Here it is:

Price per Farm	Gov. Disbursed	No. Farms Squandered
\$1600	\$92,330,461	57,706
8000		
12330		
11200		
11304		
11200		
10461		
9500		
861		

Fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and six farms—Good North Carolina Farms!—expended—squandered—wasted—in one brief year by "Democratic" economy in the management of the Government! and more than enough beside to buy half of another farm! Comment is useless.

Voters of the Sixth District, you can and ought to appreciate the enormity which the above facts demonstrate. At the same rate of disbursement, how long would it take to consume the whole landed value of our glorious good "Old North State"?

Let every man, whether he be Whig, Democrat, or American, who is an advocate of honesty and good government, make free and efficient use of the following statements. They are true—strictly true—and may therefore be implicitly relied on. Just for a moment seriously contemplate the startling fact that the present pseudo-Democratic Administration is prodigally disbursing the government finances to party favorites and speculators at the frightful and ruinous rate of \$92,330,461 per year!

\$7,094,205 per month!
\$1,753,311 per week!
\$256,473 per day!
\$10,686 per hour!
\$178.10 per minute!
\$2.96 per second!!!

Yet, such is inconceivable the truth, the proof of which we furnish by the republication of the subjoined Exhibit, all payments on the public debt being deducted:

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

## An Exhibit of the Expenditures.

Exclusive—[mark it, exclusive]—of the payments on account of the public debt, the expenditures of the Government for the last ten years, ending the 30th of June in each year, have been as follows:

1849	\$41,178,205	1854	\$51,018,250
1850	38,425,052	1855	56,365,304
1851	43,787,892	1856	60,172,502
1852	39,732,081	1857	64,878,828
1853	43,544,202	1858	71,901,130

The expenditures of the Government from 1789 to 1822, a period of thirty-three years, were as follows:

1789 to 1792	\$3,707,402	1808 to 1812	\$6,117,802
1792 to 1795	12,003,030	1812 to 1816	10,857,880
1795 to 1800	21,238,231	1816 to 1820	16,888,087
1800 to 1804	17,174,458	1820 to 1824	16,720,470
1804 to 1808	22,927,244	1824 to 1828	9,927,642

Showing an average expenditure for each year and year of the last four years, of \$14,017,325—more than the entire expenditure of the whole four years of the much abused administration of John Quincy Adams!

These figures are facts. We challenge the closest scrutiny into their accuracy. They stand upon the Democratic rule, which has earned the country for the last six years, an enormity of increased expenditure and waste of the public money unparalleled in its previous history!

While the above article shows how much of the public funds is annually squandered

by the Buchanan dynasty, the following paragraph may serve to give some idea of how the money goes.

At Niagara 12 men are employed at an expense of \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Cayuga 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Seneca 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Hamilton 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Albany 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Westchester 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Dutchess 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Sullivan 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Ulster 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Warren 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Rensselaer 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Schoharie 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Otsego 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Yates 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Madison 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Oneida 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Lewis 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Hamilton 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Albany 20 men at \$12,000 to collect \$20,000—at Westchester 20 men 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Mr. Toombs said on another occasion: "That the gravest suspicions existed in reference to the management of the Navy Yards and as 'God was his Judge, he feared there was something in it.'"

This is a portion of the Democratic testimony to which we might more largely refer throughout the whole of this article, but space forbids.

It is no wonder that there is extravagance in the Navy after the shameful exposure of the President's own endorsement on that famous letter from Col. Patterson of Philadelphia, touching that contract of Merrick & Sons. In that case there was a downright purchase of votes with Navy money by the President and Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of electing a Democratic member from the city of Philadelphia. We refer to the document entitled "What it costs to be governed," for a detail of this matter—as also touching the

LIVE OAK CONTRACTS  
of Mr. W. C. N. Swift, whereby for \$16,000 judiciously given by the said Swift towards the Presidential election in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1876, this gentleman was rewarded with a contract by which he received for worthless timber \$171,200.

We refer also, as further explanatory of how the "money goes," in the Navy, to the

COAL CONTRACTS,  
for which the President appointed a practicing physician [Dr. Hunter of Reading] agent with the distinct understanding that the Doctor, the Editor of the Reading Gazette, and a Mr. Smith, were to divide the profits—\$3000 dollars apiece—none of whom did any work, except that the Doctor signed formal papers sent to him by Tyler, Stone & Co., of Philadelphia, the real agents, acting as such at the same time also selling the coal.

St. Clair Flats—\$55,000 Appropriated to Improve them—Scales Dodged—His Attempt to Suppress the Whole Truth and to Mislead, Exposed.

The Salem Press says: It will be recollected that Scales, in his speech at Winston, and we are informed at other places, read from the Democratic Review a statement, well calculated to deceive, of several extravagant appropriations, among them one \$55,000 dollars to improve the St. Clair Flats between Michigan and Canada. It passed, yes 113, says 58. And Mr. Scales says, "a majority of Republicans voted for it, while there were more Democrats voting against it than for it."

This, at first sight, looks well for the Democrats, and is well calculated to deceive the uninformed. But if we can show that there were enough Democrats who dodged to have defeated this bill, then they are responsible. How is this? There were in the last Congress 128 Democrats, a majority of the House. Here but 113 voted for this appropriation, and 58 against it, of which number six were Americans, which leaves 52 Democrats.—Take these 52 from 128, and it leaves 76 Democrats who dodged or failed to vote, and among them Hon. Alfred M. Scales! But he is careful not to mention this.

Now, if these 76 Democrats had attended to their duty and voted, as Mr. Gilmer did, they would have defeated what Mr. Scales, at Winston, declared was an extravagant and iniquitous appropriation. Here Mr. Scales and his Democratic friends dodged, and let a bill pass which could easily have been defeated! Does not this charge fix upon himself and the Democrats in Congress, the responsibility of this extravagant appropriation for which he is so loud in denouncing others? Where were Mr. Scales and his Democratic friends then? Why does he not come out and tell the whole truth, and say, "we were absent for dodged, and let an iniquitous bill pass, which we could, by attending to our business and voting, have defeated?"

But even we close, we will show up another of Mr. Scales' cunning tricks, to elude detection. In the Press of July 1st, we published a list of Mr. Scales' votes and of his dodgings in Congress last winter. We there showed that this bill appropriating \$55,000 to improve the St. Clair Flats, passed yes 113, says 58, and that Mr. Scales dodged. Since we published the above, we are informed that Mr. Scales, at Brookstown and Bethania, has skipped over this item while reading from the Democratic Review—he don't even mention St. Clair Flats! Why does he do this? Because he and his Democratic friends, by the dodging which we have shown up, are implicated in the passage of the St. Clair Flats appropriation!

O! the cunning and trickery of Democracy to mislead and deceive the people, to cover up their footprints of corruption.

#### Mobilization.

The readers of current news of the day frequently hear this term applied to the Prussian army. A French military journal explains the meaning of the word as follows: The army of Prussia is said to be mobilized (or militia) of the first levy are called into service in connection with each division of the army, and as each division consists generally of 24,000 or 25,000 men, it is at once mobilized by the process of mobilization.

Regiments thus mobilized do not leave their districts until orders are given to that effect, in consequence of further dispositions. By the term "mobilization," therefore, nothing more is meant than a simple summons of the landwehr (or militia) of the first levy, to muster into the ranks at their military posts, where they hold themselves subject to further orders in connection with the regular army.—*Whittington Herald.*

## Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,  
Friday, July 22, 1889.

FOR CONGRESS.  
GEN. J. M. LEACH,  
OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.

PERSONS DESIRING TO RENT US MONEY.  
Can do so at our risk, by taking the Post Master's Receipt, to exhibit, in case the money gets lost. Gold dollars, when sent, should be stuck to the inside of the sheet with sealing wax or a wafer. Postage stamps paid as money.

W. A. Jurney, Esq., is our duly authorized agent for Iredell county, to receive subscriptions for the Express and sign receipts in the names of the publishers. He will also attend to making collections for our office generally.

#### Candidates' Appointments.

East Bend, Yadkin, Friday, July 15;  
Rockford, Surry, Saturday, July 16;  
Little River, Alexander, Monday, July 18;  
Gortney's, Alexander, Tuesday, July 19;  
Mr. Mounie, Iredell, Wednesday, July 20;  
Brown's, Iredell, Thursday, July 21;  
Taylor's Springs, Iredell, Friday, July 22;  
Healing Springs, Davidson, Sat., July 23;  
Brown's Mills, Surry, Monday, July 25.  
Leach alone;  
Alleghany Court, Tuesday, July 26;  
Chesnut Hill, Ashe, Wednesday, July 27;  
North Fork, Ashe, Thursday, July 28;  
Glade Creek, Alleghany, Friday, July 29.

#### New Advertisements.

Goods at reduced prices, by J. F. Alexander & Co.  
Orders in Iredell Court of Equity, &c., &c.

#### Montgomery's Patent Fan Mills.

We have received from Baltimore, and now to be seen at the depot, several Fan Mills of Montgomery & Brother's celebrated manufacture. They are the best in use. A good Fan Mill is what every farmer ought to have, and after trying Montgomery's they will have no other. See advertisement in another column.

#### Work while ye May.

It is only about two weeks till the Election, and we implore every man belonging to the Opposition, to bestir himself in mixing with his neighbors, and impress upon their minds the importance of each one attending at the polls on the 4th of August next and then and there vote for Gen. Leach—the man who is opposed to Scales and corruption.

#### Read and Circulate.

We ask of our readers to circulate this issue of the Express among their Democratic neighbors, that they may have an opportunity of beholding the stupendous corruption of Buchanan's administration! and the monstrous expenditures of the public money, which has been thrown away upon brawling politicians to carry elections! Mr. Scales voted for and helped to elect Buchanan—has been a Democratic member in Congress—and has sustained the Administration outright in its spendthrift policy. Read and circulate.

#### The canvass will soon be over.

We will furnish our readers with the customary variety of literary and miscellaneous articles. Meanwhile, the present issue of the Express should be well gotten and studied by all. Every man, woman, and child is deeply interested in the welfare of the country; and we have endeavored to present for their information, in this and previous issues, the condition of that country, so dear to all, as exhibited by the official statements of its rulers—presenting, alas! a melancholy picture. With a change of legislators, and in no other way, may the condition of the country be benefited.

#### General Walkup.

We are informed that Gen. Walkup is fairly walking into the prospects of the doughty Craige, and hopes are entertained that he will be elected, notwithstanding the lateness of the day at which he entered the field. Craige is being hard pressed and scarcely knows what to say or do concerning Buchanan's spendthrift administration. Like Scales, Craige would be both for and against the administration, if he could. The people can dispense with the services of the precious couple hereafter, and save money by letting them remain at home. We wish them a safe journey up "Salt River."

#### To the Voters of the Sixth District.

We shall have the pleasure of addressing you through the columns of the Express, but one time more before the election, and we would say a few words now, upon the all-important crisis which hangs upon your choice of a Congressman on the 4th of August next. The battle is nearly ended, and the result depends upon you—whether it shall be in favor of an economical administration of the government, by pure and honest men, or whether the present party in power, shall be sustained by your votes, and continue to plunder the National Treasury for partisan purposes, and to enrich the office holders at the expense of the labor of the country. We have told—we have proved to you, that this has been done, by a corrupt party and a corrupt Administration. The figures are their own—the statements are true—or they have falsified the record, a thing barely possible. Why did they do this? Because there were a few honest men in Congress, and out of it, who insisted that an examination should be made, to see how so much money was expended, and the Government left in debt. The statements and tables which we publish this day, give the facts in the case, and prove all the charges which have been brought by the Opposition against Mr. Buchanan and his party.

Now, as Mr. Scales belongs to Mr. Buchanan's party, Mr. Scales is, to use a legal phrase, *particeps criminis* with the President, and to vote for Mr. Scales is to endorse the administration of Buchanan in all its corruptions and odiousness, and to say that no fault is found with the administrations of the President's policy and measures. Those who vote for Gen. Leach, will declare their hostility and disapprobation to Buchanan and his measures, and proclaim for economy and retrenchment in the expenditures of the Government. All reform must begin by turning out corrupt Executive officers and law-makers.

#### Eighth District.

We have the mostattering accounts to record from the Mountain District. Mr. Vance, beyond all doubt, will beat Mr. Calhoun 2500 votes.

#### Scales, Douglas, Black Republicanism.

Says the Daily Bulletin: Explanations of the Douglas letter do not agree. A telegram from New York, concocted from a special Washington telegram, to the effect that Mr. Douglas meant to say that although he would not himself run on a platform which he could not endorse, he will adhere to the Democracy against the opposition, was sent to the Southern press only, if we may believe the Chicago Press and Tribune. The Charleston Courier, in publishing it, thinks it both laudable and characteristic of Mr. Douglas to send an apology straightway on the heels of his insult to the South. On the other hand, the Alton (Ill.) Democrat holds that: "Douglas intends to spurn both platform and nominee, unless they square with his great principle"; and that if he does not the Illinois Democracy will. [This Black Republican, Janus-faced individual, is the same Stephen A. Douglas to whom Mr. Scales declares he will give his support for the high office of President of the United States. Can Scales mean comfortably swallow such a pill, while almost the whole Southern Democracy are justly denouncing Douglas as the greatest and most dangerous enemy to the South within the boundaries of the Union? If they take Scales, they must gulp down Stephen too. Come, gentlemen, no wincing! Mr. Scales has put it out of your power to take one without taking the other.]

#### Summary.

The North Carolina Journal of Education for July is received. It contains the proceedings of the Educational State Association, together with other interesting matter. Prof. Johnson's essay on Normal Schools, read before the Association in Newbern, is commended in this number. Terms of the Journal \$1 per annum, in advance. Address J. D. Campbell, Greensboro.

A letter from Washington says: "Nearly \$1,300 were paid for the funeral expenses of the late Postmaster-General Brown, upon the order of a Secretary, and without the color of Law. The matter will be investigated. Gov. Brown was rich, and this imposition on the Treasury is a matter of much mortification to his real friends. A poor clerk died recently and was buried through a subscription among his associates. That's the difference between men which obtains here." Economical Democracy! Ever tending to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

It is now stated positively that Mr. Mc Lane has failed in the treaty arrangements and negotiations with Mexico, which have been in progress for some time, and he has abandoned all hope of a satisfactory treaty with Juarez, or with Miramon, in the present condition of Mexican affairs. It is believed to be his opinion that nothing can be procured but by force.

The Bulletin says the next electoral college, chosen in November, 1890, to meet in February, 1891, will—if Kansas should be admitted at the approaching session of Congress—consist of 306 votes, 154 of which will be necessary to a choice for President. The non-slaveholding States will have 186 electors, and the slaveholding States 120.

At about four o'clock on the morning of the 1st, says the New Orleans Picayune, some scoundrel ignited a keg of powder which had previously been placed under the Court House at Port Gibson, and about half the building was blown to atoms. The Sheriff's office adjoining, was also destroyed, and his vault robbed of about \$10,000. The occupants of the building all escaped uninjured. The damage to the building is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000. No clue has yet been discovered as to the perpetrators of this heinous act.

A breach between the Archbishop of Paris and the Court is talked of. The Archbishop is said to have given the request to officiate at the "De Teum" for the battle of Magenta some such answer as this: "I cannot join in thanksgiving for the murder of 15,000 human beings, nor raise a hymn of joy founded upon the pain and misery of others; but I will sing a 'De Profundis' and 'Requiem' for the souls of the departed with the greatest pleasure."

A number of gentlemen from different parts of the Union are making arrangements for an early private meeting at Washington, to consult as to the best means of bringing Gen. Lane, of Oregon, prominently before the country as a candidate for the Presidency.

The latest edition (just published) of Webster's quarto dictionary gives the following definition of ZOUAVES: "The name of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress." It is "derived from the Arabic word Zouaoua, a confederacy of the Arabic tribes who live on the mountains back of Algiers."

An exchange says, "Private advices from Texas lead us to believe that Sam Houston will, in all probability, beat his opponent, the Democratic party's nominee, for the Governorship of Texas."

The Canadians have sent the Speaker of their House to invite Queen Vic to come over and visit her loyal subjects. They expect, however, to take up with the Prince of Wales. The New York Tribune, of the 12th inst., says Mr. and Mrs. Scales are now reconciled, and that he lives with her, estranging many friends who were devoted to him during the late trial.

The Senate of Connecticut has rejected the constitutional amendment to abolish the distinction in the matter of color, by a vote of 16 yeas to 5 nays.

A member of one of the largest wine houses in New Orleans, now in France, has despatched orders to his partner to stop shipments of staves, &c., in consequence of the extreme shortness of the coming wine crop.

A duel was fought this morning, July 15, in North Carolina, a few miles south of Danville, Va., between O. J. Wise, of the Richmond Enquirer, and P. H. Aylett, Esq., of Richmond. Mr. Aylett fired first, deliberately, but without effect. Wise fired in the air. Aylett was then withdrawn from the field by his second. Afterwards Aylett declared his impression that the language of Wise, which caused the challenge, was the result of a misunderstanding on Wise's part. Aylett therefore, through a friend expressed a willingness for a reconciliation. Wise refused. It is further stated that Wise and Aylett, with their friends, returned to Richmond on Saturday.

The Governor, says the Charlotte Democrat, offers a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of Owen Norment, who shot Chas. T. Timmerly in this place week before last.

The Governor has also offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of Robt. Belmont, charged with the murder of Frank McKim, formerly in Newton.

The Salisbury Watchman says: "Speaking of Leather, reminds us of a conversation with a gentleman of Iredell county, on the 4th July. He is a Tanner; and told us that he had tanned 'lots' of hides with pine bark, and sold the leather to shoe makers and harness makers in Salisbury; and that they could not tell it from oak tanned leather.—We allude to Mr. Wm. M. Allison, who, we understand, is in the possession of some valuable newly discovered processes of his own in this line of business, which he expects, some day, to offer to the public."

The Democratic Press has been furnished by the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad with the following statement of receipts, showing a very handsome increase in its business for the year just closed.

	Total.
From Freight.	Passengers.
1889—\$110,807 94	\$53,533 87
1888—94,000 16	47,211 30
Gain—\$22,747 78	\$8,363 63
	\$31,111 41

We learn from the Newbern Progress that a man by the name of William Lee, in the upper part of Craven County, took his gun on last Sunday evening and went out to shoot a turkey, which he did, and killed himself at the same time. It seems that on finding the object of his pursuit, he lay down, took deliberate aim and fired; the lead taking effect in the turkey, and the breach of the gun or lock, we could not exactly ascertain which, taking effect in his head. He was found on Monday morning lying in the position described, dead, with one eye closed as if in the act of shooting, with a part of the gun sticking in his brain.

The Rochester Union of July 5th, says:—Yesterday afternoon, M. Blondin again crossed the Niagara on a rope and returned, in presence of more than ten thousand people. He started from White's Pleasure Grounds and first walked down the rope nearly one hundred feet backwards. He then returned, took his balancing pole, and walked to the Canada side. He proposed to put on a sack before leaving the American side but his friends there refused to permit him to do so. The sack was sent round to the Canada end of the rope, and M. Blondin put it over his head and returned with it to the place of starting. This sack was made of Indian blankets, with places cut for his arms. He had no difficulty in crossing thus blindfolded except that his balancing pole caught two or three times in the guy ropes. He laid down upon the rope in the sack, and performed some other feats. The success of M. Blondin in walking this rope seems to be established now beyond all doubt. A young man at present residing in this city called upon this morning to show a letter addressed to M. Blondin, accepting his invitation to carry some one across the Niagara on a rope. The name of this person is Henry L. Young, and he informs M. Blondin that he is 24 years old, is five feet five inches high, weighs 120 lbs., and is ready to mount the back of the intrepid walker and be borne across the great chasm.

The Washington Constitution, the official paper, recommends to the President's Northern friends to imitate North Carolina delicacy, as follows:—"The announcement of the President's intention to visit Bedford Springs, accompanied by Miss Lane, has caused a great sensation in the political and fashionable circles of the large cities. A strong tide is already flowing towards the Springs, and it is not expected that there will be sufficient accommodation for the crowds that will gather there next week. There is just one little hint that may as well be given to 'the miscellaneous public' on this occasion, suggested by what occurred during the President's visit to the University at Chapel Hill. During his sojourn in North Carolina nobody talked politics with him; and among all the crowds that paid him respect at different places, and the eminent statesmen and rising politicians by whom he was frequently surrounded, no man spoke to him about office either in behalf of himself or others. Let us see whether the same exemplary and gentlemanly reserve and consideration will be practiced at Bedford as was so pleasantly and creditably exhibited in the Old North State."

A young Woman rescued from the Mormons.

A company of returning Pike's Peakers passed through here last Sunday, says the Jasper (Iowa) Free Press, having under their protection a young lady whom they had taken from a Mormon train, a few miles west of Newton, a short time previous. It appears that on last Sunday morning, as the Pike's Peak boys were crossing Skunk Bottom, they passed a train of Mormons who were busily engaged, men, women and children in endeavoring to extricate a number of their wagons that were stuck fast in the mud.—While stopping for a moment to witness the exertions of the Saints, they accidentally overheard a young girl, of about nineteen, exclaim, "I wish I was drowned in that slough!" Their interest was at once awakened, and they interrogated her as to why she made the wish. She replied that she was tired of life, that she had started from Iowa City for Salt Lake with her father, who is a Mormon Elder; that she had been compelled to walk all the way thus far, and that when she expressed a desire to leave the train, and return to the city, they invariably stopped her mouth. She was informed by the "Peakers" that if she desired to return to Iowa City she should go back with them; to which she replied that she wished very much to return. The Mormons numbering some fifty men, gathered around, armed with guns, knives, pistols, &c., and declared that she should not go back.

The Peak boys, nothing daunted, armed themselves with guns and revolvers, and announced their determination to take the girl at all hazard, and proceeded to carry out their intentions. For a time a fight seemed inevitable, but finally Mormon courage gave way, and the boys succeeded in placing the girl under their protection. She then informed them that the Saints had a trunk and other baggage belonging to her, which they at once proceeded to obtain. The followers of Brigham boldly announced their intention to fight before they would allow the things to be removed from their wagon.

A show of guns and revolvers, however, cooled their ardor, and Mormon courage oozed out at their fingers' ends, while the boys proceeded to transfer the baggage to their own wagons—the Saints looking on and uttering terrible imprecations against the perpetrators of the horrid outrage, as they termed it. After obtaining all they sought, the rescuers drove away with the young lady in their possession, leaving the Mormons to console themselves as they could in the loss.

The Peakers' Party, who were engaged in the rescue, numbered only twenty-eight men, and were from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa City.

#### Vote, Read! Read! Read!

The Hon. W. W. Boyce, a distinguished Democrat and member of Congress from S. Carolina, has said in a recent letter to his constituents, "I utterly repudiate Judge Douglas' idea, that a Territorial Legislature may discriminate against slavery, and nothing could induce me to support for the Presidency any one standing on this platform." Nor does Mr. Boyce stand alone in this position. There are hundreds of leading, influential Democrats throughout the South who cannot, and will not submit to Judge Douglas' foreigner's notions. In an incidental discussion during the last session of Congress, growing out of an amendment offered by Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, to the Appropriation Bill, Messrs. Brown and Davis, of Mississippi, and Mr. Mason, of Virginia, gave their Democratic friends distinctly to understand, that the Party would be joined in their next Convention, to be held in the city of Charleston, to define their position on this subject, in terms so plain and unequivocal that there shall be no misunderstanding, either at the North or at the South, as to their true position. Senators Douglas, Pugh and Stuart, on the other hand, declared, that if they were to carry a State North of Mason and Dixon's Line. As the case now stands, it is with the Democratic party a mere question of policy—for every decent man south of the Potomac, is bitterly opposed to this odious doctrine.

The Territories are the common property of all the United States, belonging equally to all, and every one of them. The States may be said to hold this common property as Joint Tenants, and are seized "per my et per tunc." This "Unity of possession" gives me the same right to carry my slave into Kansas or any other Territory, that it gives Judge Douglas to convey his horse or his cow there.

Judge Douglas, however, has boldly announced from the floor of the Senate of the United States, the doctrine that a Territorial Legislature may, by non-action or by unfriendly legislation, rightfully exclude Southern men and their slaves, from the joint occupation and use of this, their common property.

And yet, almost blind to record it—the Hon. ALFRED M. SCALES, a Southern Representative, has declared that he will support this man for the Presidency! Can the Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District support this position?

BODISCO.  
Lexington, N. C., July, 1889.

Gen. Leach and the Legislature.

In the last Sentinel, under the caption of "Gen. Leach's Record in the Legislature," the charge is made that Gen. Leach, in the Legislature of 1880-'81, voted for the Tennessee and North Carolina Railroad and says, "which, if had passed, would have cost the State no less than seven millions of dollars"; and, putting on an appearance of fairness and honesty, that paper refers to the House Journal, Jan. 24, 1881, p. 1017.

Now, fellow-citizens, you will find on examining the Journal, that the following members of the General Assembly, from this Congressional District, voted for that same railroad bill, viz: Thomas Ruffin, Jr., of Rockingham; Allen Flynt and Col. J. A. Waugh, of Stokes, (now Forsyth); S. Douthett, of Davie; Sheek, of Surry; Messrs. Campbell, Bogle, and McKay, of Iredell; and McMillan, of Ashe.

The charge, then, made by the Sentinel against Gen. Leach of an attempt to pack a debt of seven millions on the State, is also made against each of the members above named.

Now, let us ask these gentlemen the question, whether said charge is true or false; and we want each of them to answer for himself. What say you, Allen Flynt? And what reply do you make, Col. Waugh? And what say you, James Sheek, of Surry? Of course you can all make but one and the same answer, and that answer will brand the Sentinel with a mean, malicious, and wilful falsehood against you and Gen. Leach. There can be no mistake that the Sentinel knew better, for it points out the day and the page when the vote was taken.

That Railroad Bill did not ask one dollar from the State!

Now, honest and truth-loving voters, what reliance can you place in a paper uttering such wilful falsehoods? Is it despotic, indeed, must be the cause which requires such prostitution to uphold and sustain it. Judging from this one case, then, only, (and there are others,) we ask an honest and intelligent community, what reliance can be placed on any statement contained in the Sentinel? Let us warn you, in time, fellow-citizens, against these lying articles, the object of which is to draw off the public mind from the enormous extravagance, fraud, and corruptions of the present Administration.

Gen. Leach, while in the Legislature, was always an very important committee, and his accounts for his necessary absence from the legislative halls occasionally when unimportant votes were taken. The year and night were called scores of times in one day, the result involving nothing of any importance. At times, when Gen. Leach was absent, he was in the committee-room, or attending to other important business.

The Sentinel had better be a little more prudent in its misguiding lead, and bear in mind the revenue bill and the journals of the late session.—People's Press.

#### Walkup and Craige at Lincoln.

We have heard from the discussion at Lincoln, between Gen. Walkup and Hon. B. Craige. Our informant is a regular old Whig, and a gentleman of intelligence. We found him roused up, and running over with a feeling of pride and satisfaction, as he related the circumstances and results of that discussion. Gen. Walkup, he said, surprised every body, whigs and democrats, not less by his coolness, tact, and power, than by his thorough acquaintance with Mr. Craige's political history and the affairs of the Government. Mr. Craige's affected superiority and attempt to ride over the General, (it was expected), was a signal failure; and he found that General Walkup was a foeman worthy of the finest steel and the keenest blade. The Hon. gentleman defends Mr. Buchanan, but repudiates the leading measures of his administration, thus presenting the strangest political anomaly ever witnessed in this country.

He attempted wit, by referring to Mr. Walkup's connection with Know-Nothingism; but Mr. Walkup retorted by showing how Mr. Craige had once advocated nullification and secession. On all the subjects touched upon in the course of this discussion, Mr. Walkup beat his opponent, and charged home upon him, by an exposure of his votes in Congress, proving that Mr. Craige is a partisan, and not such a patriot as should represent an independent, virtuous, and union-loving people. The discussion was listened to with the deepest interest throughout; and the modest, but cool, firm, decided, and fair manner of its conduct by Gen. Walkup, elicited approving

words in his behalf, from many of the Democrats who were present, and aroused the feelings of his political friends.

Gen. Leach and the Legislature.

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#### Trinity College Commencement.

TRINITY COLLEGE, June 29.

The exercises of the commencement were continued on Tuesday night by the declamation of the Sophomores. I send you the programme.

This morning (Wednesday) the sermon before the graduating class was preached by Rev. N. F. Reid. Text—"My son give me thine." It was one of the best efforts we ever heard from this most excellent and original preacher.

The afternoon was given up to a mass meeting of the Missionary Society of the M. E. C., South. Dr. J. E. Williamson of Caswell, was called to the chair. Services opened with reading the Scriptures, by Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, prayer by Rev. John N. Andrews. After which the president introduced to the audience the Rev. Mr. Yates, of the Baptist Shanghai Mission, who gave sketches of missionary life among the Chinese; descriptions of the towns, villages, rivers, manners, customs, language and religion; of this touching multitude of heathens. He produced much to the amusement of the audience, several of the Chinese gods, and explained their worship. Rev. M. L. Wood, a graduate of this institution, who has lately offered himself for the mission, was next introduced, and gave an account of his call to the work. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Allen of the Georgia conference, who has also entered the mission. Mrs. E. W. Schen, D. D., missionary secretary, dispensed, making one of his telling speeches and showing the harmony of Christian effort in China, depicting in colors the wide-spread field before the Church, and the necessity for immediate action.

even if they had not done so, and would \$100,000,000, and more, already. What have Democrats to say to this? Have their leaders been sincere and consistent? The facts we have stated are beyond dispute. The inferences which logically flow from these are too irresistible. What have politicians, sound economists, frank, self-satisfied, patriotic, honest men, of all parties, to say to these facts and these inferences? We pause for a reply.—*Nashville Banner.*

#### Messrs. Branch and Scales.

Whoever "votes and acts with Black Republicans" is himself a Black Republican.

The Raleigh Standard says that Stephen A. Douglas, "voted and acted with Black Republicans."

Messrs. Branch and Scales will vote for Judge Douglas if he is nominated by the Charleston Convention, and according to the Standard will vote for the man who has "voted and acted with the Black Republicans."

How do you like our logic, Messrs. Branch and Scales? You cannot get around it, unless you repudiate the Standard, and prove that Judge Douglas did not "vote and act with the Black Republicans."—*R. Register.*

#### Great Balloon Voyage.

Mr. John Wise, the aeronaut, arrived in Albany on Sunday morning. He reports, from St. Louis to Medina, Orleans county, the voyage was highly successful, the balloon working to their entire satisfaction, and justifying the hopes with which they had set out—that they would be able to reach the seaboard. At this point, however, they found that they were somewhat out of their course, and could not possibly make New York, being too far north, and therefore determined to proceed to Boston or Portland. Before taking that direction it was proposed to land at Rochester, there drop Messrs. Gager and Hyde, and then proceed on their journey eastward.—In executing this intention they dropped down gradually, and finally struck a hurricane perfectly frightful in its force, which hurried them along at terrific speed towards Lake Ontario. They were driven down to the very surface of the water, where the balloon was lightened in every possible way, carried with fearful speed and violence towards the shore and through a cove of woods, into which they finally managed to land. This was in Henderson township, Jefferson county.

The four passengers, Messrs. Wise and La Mountain, Mr. Gager of Boston, and Mr. Hyde, of the St. Louis Republican, were unharmed, beyond a few scratches. The balloon is considerably damaged, but not beyond repair. Mr. Hyde proposes to write a history of the voyage in detail.

One of the marked incidents of the voyage was an oversight which came near proving disastrous to Mr. Wise. He was in the wicker basket, and being overcome with fatigue laid down and fell asleep. The rest of the party were in the boat below. It being necessary to advise with him on some point as to the course of the balloon, they called to Mr. Wise several times, but receiving no response Mr. Gager went to him by climbing up the ropes, and found him breathing apnoeically from the effects of the escaping gas, which was slowly suffocating him. He was immediately aroused by Mr. Gager, and soon recovered his senses.—The greatest altitude attained was two miles.

Mr. Wise has entire confidence in the success of the undertaking, and expresses the determination to make another experimental voyage as soon as the balloon can be repaired. He has no doubt that a voyage can be made in her to Europe in one fourth the time that it is now made by the steamers.

Wise was the directing chief, La Mountain the aeronaut, Gager the navigator, and Hyde the historian.

The longest aeronautic excursion on record previous to this, is said to be that of Mr. Clayton, who in 1835 ascended in Cincinnati and landed 350 miles away in Virginia. He was in the air nine and a half hours.

#### Trinity College Commencement.

TRINITY COLLEGE, June 29.

The exercises of the commencement were continued on Tuesday night by the declamation of the Sophomores. I send you the programme.

This morning (Wednesday) the sermon before the graduating class was preached by Rev. N. F. Reid. Text—"My son give me thine." It was one of the best efforts we ever heard from this most excellent and original preacher.

The afternoon was given up to a mass meeting of the Missionary Society of the M. E. C., South. Dr. J. E. Williamson of Caswell, was called to the chair. Services opened with reading the Scriptures, by Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, prayer by Rev. John N. Andrews. After which the president introduced to the audience the Rev. Mr. Yates, of the Baptist Shanghai Mission, who gave sketches of missionary life among the Chinese; descriptions of the towns, villages, rivers, manners, customs, language and religion; of this touching multitude of heathens. He produced much to the amusement of the audience, several of the Chinese gods, and explained their worship. Rev. M. L. Wood, a graduate of this institution,



This speech moved every heart, hand-kerchiefs were in great demand. He ended by calling upon Dr. Deems, who made a short address, fully to the point, and called for the collection which, as handed in, was placed in "the god of wealth," as Mr. Yates had designated one of his Chinese idols. The amount of the collection was about \$800. A noble amount, and for a noble purpose. Noble, I mean, when compared with the paltry pittance generally thrown in "for the missions."

One of the interesting circumstances was the subscription by several gentlemen to make Rev. Mr. Yates, a life member, and by ladies, to make his wife a life member of the Society. The crowd continues to increase and the weather is intensely hot. Truly, LITTLE RIVER.

**Blondin Disgraced.**

Blondin has been cheated at Niagara. The "natives" were too much for him. His skill and daring were useful in bringing along the profits, but the profits to himself were reduced to ap- paise for skill and daring. He has been "done," and he means to quit the place disgraced.—*Ex. Paper.*

So far as mere money is concerned, we never knew any body to quit Ni- gara with any respect for the inhabi- tants of that locality. It is said that sublime objects impart a tinge of their nature to those who live within their neighborhood—that poets, (the most unselfish of mankind), are made by the sight of such objects and by being reared in view of them. But this is all a mistake. There is no poetry at the Falls except in the Falls themselves; no music, except in their roar, which exceeds that of a million of bands.— There is not even a respectable idea of the almighty dollar prevailing there. The universal mind is fixed upon a York shilling or a quarter of a dollar. But the incessant recurrence of calls for one or the other of those conveni- ent coins is perfectly astounding and alarming, or fun-provoking, according as the humor may be on the visitor, or according as his stock of coin may be likely to hold out. There is great point in the story of the visitor who asked the way to the Niagara Post Office, and tendered "a quarter" to his in- formant, remarking that that was what he had paid every body of whom he had asked a question.—*Ex. Obs.*

#### Markets

Salisbury Market—July 21, 1859.

Bacon	0 12	Feathers	50 40
Beef	0 12	Flour	50 50
Butter	0 12	Flaxseed	1 00
Coffee	0 12	Hides	0 12
Corn	0 12	Lard	0 00
Cotton	0 12	Lard	0 00
Cucumbers	0 12	Lard	0 00
Dried Apples	0 12	Lard	0 00
Dried Peaches	0 12	Lard	0 00
Eggs	0 12	Lard	0 00

Fayetteville Market—July 19, 1859.

Bacon	0 12	Feathers	50 40
Beef	0 12	Flour	50 50
Butter	0 12	Flaxseed	1 00
Coffee	0 12	Hides	0 12
Corn	0 12	Lard	0 00
Cotton	0 12	Lard	0 00
Cucumbers	0 12	Lard	0 00
Dried Apples	0 12	Lard	0 00
Dried Peaches	0 12	Lard	0 00
Eggs	0 12	Lard	0 00

Salisbury Market—July 19, 1859.

Bacon	0 12	Feathers	50 40
Beef	0 12	Flour	50 50
Butter	0 12	Flaxseed	1 00
Coffee	0 12	Hides	0 12
Corn	0 12	Lard	0 00
Cotton	0 12	Lard	0 00
Cucumbers	0 12	Lard	0 00
Dried Apples	0 12	Lard	0 00
Dried Peaches	0 12	Lard	0 00
Eggs	0 12	Lard	0 00

Charlotte Market—July 19, 1859.

Bacon	0 12	Feathers	50 40
Beef	0 12	Flour	50 50
Butter	0 12	Flaxseed	1 00
Coffee	0 12	Hides	0 12
Corn	0 12	Lard	0 00
Cotton	0 12	Lard	0 00
Cucumbers	0 12	Lard	0 00
Dried Apples	0 12	Lard	0 00
Dried Peaches	0 12	Lard	0 00
Eggs	0 12	Lard	0 00

**What is a Zouave.**

The Zouaves are all French; they are selected from the old campaigners for their fine physique and tried courage, and have certainly proved that they are what their appearance would indicate—the most reckless, self-reliant, and complete infantry that Europe can produce. With his graceful dress, soldierly bearing, and vigilant attitude, the Zouave at an outpost is the beau-ideal of a soldier. They neglect no opportunity of adding to their personal comforts; if there is a stream in the vicinity, the party marching in picket is sure to be amply supplied with fishing rods, &c.; if anything is to be had the Zouaves are quite sure to obtain it. Their movements are the most light and graceful I have ever seen; the stride is long, but the foot seems scarcely to touch the earth, and the march is apparently made without effort or fatigue. The step of the foot rifles is shorter and quicker, and not so easy and graceful. The impression produced by the appearance of those two corps is very different. The rifles look active, energetic fellows, who would find their best field as skirmishers; but the Zouaves have combined with all the activity and energy of the others, that solid ensemble and reckless, dare-devil individuality, which would render them alike formidable when attacking in mass, or in defending a position in the most desperate hand-to-hand encounter.— Of all the troops that I have ever observed, I should esteem it the greatest honor to assist in defeating the Zouaves. The grenadiers of the guard are all large men, and a fine-looking, soldierly-appearing set.

**Death of the Hon. Rufus Choate.**

Private dispatches from Halifax, Nova Scotia, state that the Hon. Rufus Choate died on Tuesday last. Mr. Choate was one of the most eminent lawyers in America, and was enroute for Europe. He sailed from Boston several days since, but in consequence of declining health, was unable to proceed further than Halifax.

The St. Louis Republican states that a new trial has been granted in the great breach of promise case of Ellice Carstang vs Henry Shaw, in which a verdict of \$100,000 damages was given to the plaintiff a short time since. The case will be tried in November next.

The daughter of John Rafferty, in Cincinnati, has been killed in trying to "do the Niagara feat," in the small way, over a porch in the second story of the house. The rope break- ing she was pitched over the ballusters, and received fatal injuries by the fall.

#### MARRIED:

On Monday morning the 18th inst., by Rev. J. E. Pressly, John Davidson, Esq., and Miss Esther Scroggs, both of Iredell county.

#### DIED:

In Charlotte, on the 16th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth B. Britton, wife of E. H. Britton, Esq., Editor of the Bulletin.

In Davis county, on the 8th inst., Andrew P. son of Hannah and Elizabeth Critz, aged 11 months and 28 days.

#### Notice.

**THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER THEIR**

**Stock of Goods at greatly reduced**

**prices.**

**For Cash**

**OR GOOD PRODUCE**

in order to close business. Persons wishing to buy

**SUPERIOR GOODS,**

would do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We are determined to

**CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK.**

Persons indebted to us either by note or account, will

**PLEASE MAKE PAYMENT,**

as longer indulgence will not be given.

J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

Salisbury, July 22, 1859.

#### NORTH CAROLINA, IREDELL

County: In Equity, Spring Term, 1859.

James Sloan

vs.

John Reid & others, heirs

of Rufus Reid.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Rufus Reid and his wife Sarah, and Richard Torrence and his wife Elizabeth, defend- ants, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks in the Iredell Express, printed in this State, notifying them to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Stateville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's bill; and that if they fail to do so, a decree pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, W. P. Caldwell, Clerk and Master for said Court, this sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in February, 1859.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

July 22

#### NORTH CAROLINA, IREDELL

County: In Equity, Spring Term, 1859.

McNeely, Mock & Co.

vs.

J. H. McLaughlin & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert McCoy and James A. McNeely, Defendants, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks in the Iredell Express, notifying them to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Stateville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, and if they fail to do so, a decree pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, W. P. Caldwell, Clerk and Master of said Court, this sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in February, 1859.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

July 22

#### WANTED.

**A YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE CHARGE**

of a young Negro to Texas. Start about the first of September. Apply to

JOEL A. HUGGINS, or JOS. W. STOCKTON, Salisbury, July 11, 1859. 32-1

**COOK WANTED.—WANTED TO**

**HIRE, a woman who understands how**

**to cook and wash, for the balance of the year.**

Apply at the Express Office. [July 8.]

## NEW GROCERY

## Dry Goods Store

### NOTICE

**To Close Cash Buyers!!**

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPEN-

ed in the building on Main Street, formerly occupied by W. J. Mills & Co., with an

**ENTIRE NEW & EXTENSIVE STOCK**

**GROCERIES**

**HARDWARE,**

**DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,**

**HATS, TRUNKS,**

**HARDWARE, NOTIONS,**

**&c., &c.,**

To which he invites the attention of the public generally. His Stock consists of every article usually kept in a

**GENERAL STORE.**

Having purchased largely, he is determined to sell at prices which will command attention in the

**CHEAPEST MARKETS.**

His business will be conducted strictly on the

**CASH**

**OR READY PAY SYSTEM,**

by which no bad debts are made, and he can therefore afford to sell

**LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.**

A call is earnestly solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

**NO TROUBLE**

**TO SHOW GOODS.**

S. FRANKFORD.

All kinds of Country Produce bought, or taken in exchange for Goods, at

**Cash Prices.**

Salisbury, July 8, 1859. 31-1

### NOTICE

**TO TRAVELERS**

HAVING CONTRACTED TO CARRY

the U. S. Mail from Salisbury to the

Lenoir, I purpose, on the 1st July, 1859, to com-

mence running

**A TWO-HORSE HACK**

twice a week (for the benefit of the traveling

public) from Salisbury via Taylorsville and

Ellen Dale Chalybeate Springs, to Lenoir and

back.

Leave Salisbury Monday and Friday 6 a.

m. and arrive at Lenoir same day 10 p. m.

Returning, leave Lenoir Tuesday and Sat-

urday 6 a. m. and arrive at Salisbury 9 p. m.

This line will supply a want that has long

existed, a public conveyance west from W.

N. C. Railroad at Salisbury, in the direction

of Wilkesboro' and Jefferson via Taylorsville

and Lenoir, and will intersect the tri-weekly

stage line from Albion, Va., to Lincolnton,

N. C., at Lenoir.

Any person wishing to visit the HIGH

SCHOOLS at Taylorsville, Olin, Rocky

Springs, Ellen Dale Chalybeate Springs, to

the Female College at Lenoir, can have pub-

lic conveyance from McLean's Hotel. The

charge will be low.

Strict personal attention will be given and

every effort made to give entire satisfaction

to all who may patronize this line.

Office at Salisbury, at McLean's Hotel;

at Lenoir, at the Post Office.

ROBT. H. TEAGUE, Proprietor.

July 8, 1859. 31-3m

### CHEAP FANCY

**DRY GOODS!**

I WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF

my stock of Fancy Dry Goods at a little

over

**N. YORK COST PRICE!**

Call and get Bargains.

WILLIAM S. CASON.

July 8.

**5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS,**

**66 FIRST PREMIUMS!**

**J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,**

155 North High Street, Baltimore, Md.

## REAL ESTATE

**FOR SALE**

**PURSUANT TO THE DECREE MADE**

by the Court of Equity of Rutherford

county in the case of Martha A. Galtier, dec'd,

and others, heirs at law of John McEntire, dec'd,

the highest bidder, at the Court House in the

town of Morganton, on Monday

**THE 22nd DAY OF AUGUST, 1859.**

being Monday of the August term of the

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Burke

county, Night or Nine

**VALUABLE LOTS,**

situate within the corporate limits of said

town. Said lots are located on the square op-

posite the Walton House and adjoining the

Public Square. These lots are eminently

**ADAPTED FOR STORES**

and buildings of like kind, devoted to busi-

ness and trade. A portion of them are like-

wise desirable for

**PRIVATE RESIDENCES.**

These lots, although in the center of town,

are unimproved; they are now offered for

sale for the first time, as the late John Mc-

Entire refused to sell during his life. Per-

sons desirous of purchasing land within the

limits of the town before the price is further

enhanced by the completion of the railroad,

should not allow this opportunity for making

such investments to escape them. I will like-

wise at the same time and place sell

**A TRACT OF LAND**

containing one hundred acres, situate one

mile from the Court House and adjoining the

town of Morganton. The tract

**IS WELL TIMBERED**

and otherwise desirable.

These lands are sold for the purpose of par-

tition among the heirs at law of the late John

McEntire, deceased.

A credit of twelve months, with interest

from date, will be given, and a bond with

approved security will be required from the

purchaser.

E. J. ERWIN, Commissioner.

July 8, 1859. 31-1

**Office Western N. C. Railroad,**

Salisbury, June 13, 1859.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, THE

15th inst., a train of cars will leave Sal-

isbury daily, (Sundays excepted), at 4.30 p.

m., or soon after the arrival of the North

Carolina cars, carrying passengers and the U. S.

Mail to the Catawba River, where it will be

met by comfortable and commodious 4-horse

post coaches, which will proceed directly

westward with great dispatch. Returning,

the train will leave the Catawba River at 5

o'clock, a. m., after the arrival of the West-

ern cars, and reach Salisbury at 7.15 a.

m., in time to breakfast and connect with the

North Carolina mail train going east.

On the Banks of the Catawba, the hospita-

ble Mr. Lewis, in his recently erected man-

sion, is prepared to entertain the traveling

public.

By this route passengers going west will

leave Salisbury in the evening, and reach

Asheville the next evening; also, coming east

they will leave Asheville in the morning and

arrive at Salisbury the next morning; and

besides being comfortably accommodated,

they will have an opportunity of witnessing

a great variety of the beautiful and pictu-

resque.

The Trains will run according to the fol-

lowing

**SCHEDULE:**

**LEAVE**

Salisbury, - 4.30 - Third Creek, - 5.15

Third Creek, - 5.20 - Statesville, - 5.55

Statesville, - 6.05 - Catawba River, 6.45

**RETURNING.**

Catawba River, 5.00 - Statesville, - 5.30

Statesville, - 5.40 - Third Creek, - 6.2



# From the Record.

To the People of the Sixth District.

"LET US SEARCH THE RECORD."

We have prepared from official sources, the following facts, which we recommend to the careful perusal of all into whose hands this sheet may come. The paper, taken from the Congressional Globe, will show how Mr. Seales acted on some very important measures, and how expert he was at dodging questions, by not voting. The statements which we are about to submit, are true, and will expose more of the duplicity and misrepresentations with which we have had to contend ever since this Congressional campaign commenced.

We expect to do our full duty during this canvass, and may hereafter notice some of the little dodging tricks about home, which will astonish the natives!

## Read and Circulate.

The *Sentinel* of week before last, foreshadowed the issues of last week, by this ominous foreboding:

"In our next we shall commence giving the votes, and we say *ave* unto him, upon whose head the responsibilities of these extravagances shall fall. They will not touch Mr. Seales, his skirts are clear, he voted against them every one. But how stands the case with Hon. John A. Gilmer, General Leach's political father and champion? his vote stands 'check by jole' side by side with that of the most extravagant and reckless Black Republican. Should this investigation then fall heavily upon Mr. Gilmer? Should it grind any one to powder; then, are our opponents responsible and not we."

Well, this murmuring thunder in the distant horizon made us almost tremble with fear, and think of really preparing to "stand from under!" The editor, however, has been safely delirious, and is doing well. "The mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse!" What a miserable abortion!

In the *Sentinel's* overwhelming array of extravagant votes given by Mr. Gilmer, it is actually shown that, session before last, Mr. Gilmer voted \$790,000 to pay a debt the government owed for paper and printing!—What are the facts in the case?

Simply that an exorbitant contract had been made by those in power, for paper and printing for the government, whereby a debt of \$790,000 had been contracted. Although it was an imprudent and extravagant contract, nevertheless was a contract which the honor and good faith of the government required to be met. The alternative was presented to Congress to pay it in honor, or to repudiate it in dishonor! Mr. Gilmer marched up like an honest man, and said *pay it*. While Mr. Seales, like many dishonest men in their private dealings, refused to pay it. Was that common fair dealing?

Another horrible (C) vote of Mr. Gilmer, was a vote of this sort: Charles Potterfield entered a parcel of land and paid the Government for it. It turned out afterwards that one Cockran, by pre-emption right, or in some way, had a prior claim to it, and that the Government had no right to sell it. Potterfield, and his children then asked the government to give them back the same number of acres. Mr. Gilmer voted for it. Mr. Seales against it.

The mere statement of this case, is sufficient to make any man with a spark of honor in his bosom, say, Gilmer did right. If one man lays land of another, and his title fails, the law and justice require that the seller should not keep the money without giving him other land. And we blush for the man who votes against such a claim. If it be true, as the *Sentinel* states, that the Hon. A. M. Seales voted against this just claim, we ask the voters of this District, if he is a fit man to represent them?

But, Mr. Seales, we do not intend to let you escape with this. You shall have enough of your votes, and you may thank your organ at the courthouse for it. We intend to hold up to the gaze of the people your record in its true colors. While your friends are smiling and quibbling over a few of Mr. Gilmer's votes, (for which General Leach is not responsible), involving a few thousands, we will show that you voted *against millions*.

We will begin with Mr. Seales' votes given at the last session of the last Congress, which lasted but 90 days. During this time MR. SEALES WAS ABSENT EIGHTEENTH TIMES when the yeas and nays were called, or dodged, to shun responsibility! This is the record of the man, who, as the *Sentinel* had the hardihood to assert, "has at all times, and under all circumstances been punctually at his post, and true to your interests!" *Absent or dodged eighteen times in ninety days!* How often he was absent when he was getting about \$40 per day!! How often he was absent when he was taking at other times, we have no means of ascertaining.—The Journals only show the members' names when the yeas and nays were called, which is not one time in five when a vote is taken. Could we arrive at this, what a shameful record of absence and dodging during these short 90 days, of this faithful Representative, Mr. Seales, who, the *Sentinel* says, "was at all times punctually at his post!"

People of the Sixth Congressional District!—did you send Mr. Seales to Congress merely to draw his \$40 per day, or to attend to his duties? Can you trust such a man?

Let us examine whether his record of votes, taken from the Congressional Globe, show any better for him:

January 4, 1859, page 219.—House called. No quorum to transact business. John A. Gilmer present, Alfred M. Seales absent.

Jan. 10, 1859, page 276.—Resolution pending calling on the Secretary of War for the amount of money expended for barracks, &c., and recommending a more economical system to be introduced. Mr. Davis, of Miss., in order to give his Democratic friends an opportunity to shirk the responsibility of a vote, at 2 o'clock p. m., moved to adjourn.—Mr. Seales voted for adjournment. Mr. Gilmer against it.

What do you think of this *weird* Representative, voting to adjourn at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

Had he already earned his \$40?

Jan. 11, 1859, page 318.—Seales voted to *concur* the brave and gallant Com. Paulding, for having arrested that freebooter and outlaw, Wm. Walker, who was on a piratical expedition against Nicaragua, a government with which we were at peace.

Gilmer voted against it. Yeas 56, Nays 128.

Jan. 13, 1859, page 361.—On motion to print Evans' Geological Report, involving a cost of \$7,000.

Seales dodged, Gilmer voted against it.

Jan. 24, 1859, page 545.—In the Committee of the Whole, to facilitate business, a resolution was offered cutting down debate to five minutes; the vote was yeas 131, nays 62.

Gilmer for it. Seales against it.

What an industrious Representative was this Mr. Seales!

Jan. 27, 1859, page 635.—On motion to cut down the salaries of members of the Diplomatic Corps, and to reduce the appropriations from \$204,000 to 105,000.

Gilmer voted for it. Seales dodged.

Jan. 27, 1859, page 635.—On motion to give Mr. Buchanan \$75,000, to be spent on a few pets who were to go through the form of teaching, in Africa, some captured negroes.

Gilmer voted *no*. Seales dodged.

Jan. 27, 1859, page 636.—Seales was absent or dodged three times, when the vote was taken on the African Slave Trade. Gilmer was present.

Jan. 27, 1859, page 641.—A bill was before the House involving an expenditure of upwards of two millions of dollars.

Gilmer voted against it. Seales dodged.

Jan. 31, 1859, page 703.—Resolution to investigate the Willets Point fraud when Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of War had paid ten prices for some property.

Gilmer voted to investigate. Seales dodged. Was Seales afraid of involving a political friend?

Feb. 1, 1859, pages 725 and 726.—Two votes taken on the Homestead Bill, giving away the public lands.

Mr. Gilmer was present and voted to lay the bill upon the table, (amounting to a rejection.) Seales was absent or dodged!

Feb. 9, 1859, page 894.—When the House had under consideration the Legislative Appropriation Bill, involving upwards of Ten Millions of dollars.

Absent, Mr. Seales, Gilmer present.

Feb. 9, 1859, page 913.—When the Legislative and Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, involving ten millions nine hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and fifty cents, (\$10,932,369.50), was on its final vote, yeas 98 nays 83.

Gilmer voted against it, and Seales voted for this monstrous bill, for which purposes Mr. Fillmore expended only \$7,265,000.

Feb. 12, 1859, page 1010.—An amendment to the Oregon Bill, providing that Oregon should not come into the Union as a State till she had a population of 33,000, sufficient to entitle her to one member, and prohibiting unnaturalized foreigners from voting, coming up, the vote was

For it, Gilmer. Against it, Seales.

Feb. 14, 1859, page 1024.—In order to have more time to transact business, a motion was made to hold night sessions. The resolution was adopted.

For it, Gilmer. Against it, Seales. WAS HE SLEEPY?

Feb. 16, 1859, page 1064.—Hour of meeting, 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock but 59 members present among whom was Mr. Gilmer, but no quorum to transact business; 83 members were absent, among whom was Mr. Seales, without any excuse.

Was he punctual at his post?

Feb. 17, 1859, page 1193.—The Army Bill, appropriating \$15,248,657 28, (upwards of fifteen millions of dollars) passed.—Yeas 116, nays 93.

For it, Seales. Against it, Gilmer.

While Mr. Fillmore, for the same purpose, expended but 7,898,775, (not quite eight millions, of dollars.) Mr. Buchanan has nearly doubled it.

Feb. 22, 1859, page 1227.—A bill before the House, to give 160 acres of land to *Privateers*, persons who refused to enter the army, but under letters of marque captured unarmed English merchant vessels, not engaged in hostilities: Every vessel, with its cargo, which they captured, became the property of these *Privateers*.

This class of men, who fought for plunder on the high seas, Mr. Seales voted to give 160 acres of land, individually, while he was unwilling to give one dollar, by way of pension to the gallant soldier who regularly entered the American Army, and fought the battles of our country in the second War of Independence.

Gilmer voted for pensioning the soldiers, but against giving land to Privateers. Seales voted for the privateers, and against the soldier!

Feb. 24, 1859, page 1321.—Bills before the House appropriating large sums of money to pay for printing Bibles and advertising mail routes.—A motion was made to amend the bill so as to require the advertisements to be printed in the two papers, in each State, having the largest circulation.—yeas 91, nays 104.

For the amendment, Gilmer.

Against it, Seales. He wanted his friend of the *Sentinel* to have his share of the spoils, as pay for defending the

corruptions of the administration.

Feb. 24, 1859, page 1322.—By the mismanagement of Mr. Buchanan's administration, the Post Office Department was involved in debt to the amount of \$3,838,728, (nearly four millions of dollars.) Mr. Gilmer voted for a bill providing means to meet this deficiency. Seales voted against it.

Here is another instance of Seales' effort to repudiate the debts of his own party!

Feb. 25, 1859, page 1378.—Roll called, no quorum present; business of the House delayed three hours.—103 members absent, among whom was Alfred M. Seales, the *Sentinel's* *punctual* member.

[This was near the close of the session, when the Post Office bill, the Naval bill, and the Miscellaneous appropriation bills had to be acted on.]

Feb. 26th, 1859, page 1414.—A bill had passed both Houses, granting land to each State in the Union, to aid in educating the youths of the country in the Agricultural and the Mechanic arts, under which North Carolina would receive two hundred thousand acres of land. It was vetoed by the President. And on a motion made in the House to pass it over the President's veto, yeas 105, nays 96.—Gilmer voted *yea*; SEALES, in the support of the kingly power of the President, voted *no*.

Feb. 26, 1859.—House Post Office bill passed, yeas 108, nays 104. For it Gilmer.

Against it Seales, by the side of *Giddings, Grover, Loring*, and others of the *ranked Abolitionists*!

March 1, 1859, page 1559.—On the bill granting \$87,000 for repairing the piers at Chicago, the residence of Judge Douglas, the vote was, yeas 108, nays 79.

Gilmer voted; but Seales dodged, no mistake: For the roll was called three other times on the same day, and he answered to his name.

Seales' attachment and devotion to Judge Douglas, whom he says he would cordially support for President, was so strong that he could not vote against this bill, and he had not the nerve to vote for it. Can such a man be relied on?

March 2, 1859, page 1591.—Bill up for appropriating \$55,000 to improve the St. Clair Flats, yeas 113, nays 58.

Against it Gilmer. SEALES DODGED.

March 2, 1859, page 603.—On a amendment to strike out \$9,000, the salary of George P. Marsh, and insert in lieu thereof \$60,000, yeas 105, nays 56. SEALES DODGED AGAIN.

June 11, 1858, Journal Ho. Reps. 1099.—Amendment to the Post Office bill.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted that after the 30th of June, 1858, the rates of postage on all letters sent through the mails shall be five cents for any distance under three thousand miles, and ten cents for any distance over three thousand miles.

The question being put, Will the House agree thereto, the vote was yeas 39, nays 121.

Seales voting for it.—Gilmer against it.

March 3, 1859, page 1673.—Mr. Seales voted in favor of the bill authorizing the Administration to re-issue twenty or more millions of Treasury Notes, to make the President full-handed, so that he could lavish the money for electioneering and other purposes, when Mr. Seales had declared in his pamphlet speech, (Feb. 10, 1859, on page 8) that the ordinary receipts of sixty-one millions of dollars in the Treasury, were enough for any economical administration.

We call upon our readers to turn to the last clause of said speech, and read what he there said.

If Mr. Seales was honest in what he said, why twenty-one days thereafter, did he vote to place twenty millions or more in the hands of the President to be used for corrupt purposes, the Administration alone knows; why did he vote thus, when he declared that sixty-one millions "ought to be sufficient, and if properly and economically used, would be sufficient for all the purposes of the Government."

After this practical illustration of Mr. Seales' *economy*, well may the honest people of this District doubt his sincerity, and attribute the object of that printed speech, with which the District has been flooded, more to a desire to secure his re-election, than to even remotely assist in effecting reformation and reform in the expenditures of the government!

Salom Press.

Singular Death.

On Tuesday evening last, John Sibley, the son of Elijah Sibley, living near Cedar Hill, met with a sudden and violent death from a most unexpected and singular cause. He was in the act of passing through the gate leading to his brother's house, having a knife in his hand peeling some fruit.

While thus engaged, the gate in closing struck his arm and drove the knife into his heart, causing a wound which proved fatal in a few hours. He died on the following morning. He was about sixteen years of age.—Wade's Argus.

No patriot will fail to vote for Gen. Leach on the 4th of August prox.

BAKER'S COCOA.

A most delicious Article for the Sick and Convalescent. Transquilizing to Weak Nerves. Just received by

W. H. WYATT,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

Salisbury, N. C.

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Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts, (County and Superior), of Ireland and adjoining Counties January 1, 1859.—ly

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Will attend all calls both in Town and Country. Office on College Avenue, one door west of the Printing Office.

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Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

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Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

Dr. A. A. LAURENCE

HAVING COMPLETED HIS MEDICAL EDUCATION, and located, permanently, among them, respectfully presents his claims to the patronage of his friends in Statesville and Ireland.

Statesville, March 8, 1859.

W. M. TATE

DRUGGIST

DEALER IN

GRAD. BALTO. DENTAL COLLEGE,

Is prepared to do

All kinds of Plate-work.

In the newest and most desirable style, and has all the late improvements known to the Profession.

Teeth filled in the best possible manner. Irregularity of the teeth, diseases of the mouth and throat successfully treated.

Communications by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

Terms: Cash or note on completion of work.

Teeth Extracted without pain. Feb. 25.—12-ly

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Drugs, Medicines,

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SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859.—3-ly

HIDE, OIL,

AND

LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,

No. 31, S. Third street,

between Market and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE FOR SALE

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J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON

HAVING entered into Partnership for the purpose of conducting a

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

BUSINESS,

IN STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Respectfully inform the Public that they are now receiving direct from Philadelphia and New York, an extensive and well assorted

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STAPLE AND FANCY

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS

BOOTS AND SHOES

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READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also

GROCERIES

of every description; and other

FAMILY SUPPLIES;

For all of which will be sold very Low.

Our friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to give us a call.

March 31, 1859.

FRENCH BRANDY, Pure!

PEACH BRANDY, Pure! 3 years old.

APPLE BRANDY, Pure! 4 years old.

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PORT WINE, Pure! 6 years old.

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[LATE STEVENSON, BOWER, & SMITH.]

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